## ORIGINAL

1	IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF ARIZONA
2	in and for the county of yavapaFILED O'Clock M
3	JUN - 8 2009
4	THE STATE OF ARIZONA, ) JEANNE HICKS, Clerk
5	Plaintiff, ) Deputy
6	vs. ) No. CR 2008-1339
7	STEVEN CARROLL DEMOCKER, )
8	Defendant. )
9	,
10	
11	BEFORE: THE HONORABLE THOMAS B. LINDBERG
12	JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT DIVISION SIX
13	YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA
14	PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
15	MAY 12, 2009 3:29 P.M.
16	
17	·
18	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	ROXANNE E. TARN, CR Certified Court Reporter
25	Certified Court Reporter  Certificate No. 50808

THE COURT: This is State of Arizona versus Steven Carroll Democker, CR 2008-1339. Mr. Democker is present. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Sears, and Miss Chapman, Mr. Ainley, Mr. Butner, are all here for the respective parties. Mr. Ainley and Mr. Butner, of course, for the County attorney's office.

The meeting here is for purposes of us scheduling and determining, among other things, what needs you have, what settlement opportunities might be considered in the case, schedule for witnesses to get interviewed and other discovery to get completed, need for additional assistance from the Court with regard to any particular investigative or mitigation needs. So I am open to hearing from both sides what your thoughts are in terms of length of trial, proposed trial dates, other cutoffs, and things like that.

Have you had an opportunity to discuss those things with each other, Mr. Hammond?

MR. HAMMOND: Good afternoon, your Honor. I think I will start out, at least on our side, summarizing where we are.

We have conferred on the defense side.

We have not had an opportunity to confer with Mr. Ainley or
the County attorney's office. But we do have several
suggestions that we hope would help advance the case, and our

hope is that these might be matters that would be agreed upon by the parties, but I am always happy to let the prosecutor go first when we are talking about things like setting schedules.

THE COURT: Do you have any preferences, there, Mr. Ainley?

MR. AINLEY: I don't, Judge. We have literally hundreds -- well, we could have as many as hundreds of interviews to do.

And I talked to Detective Page earlier today. He is in the process of making forensic copies of all of the media items that were seized by law enforcement, images of all the computers, things along that line, disks -- we were talking specifically about 66 disks. Some have financial information on them. They're just a variety of information, and the process, and we are hoping to have that done by end of next week, but it is just an incredible amount of material to go through.

Another issue that I had raised with Mr. Sears' office was on one of the camera data chips that was located, we found something that is technically, at least, child pornography. It is not something that is chargeable, Judge. It is something else that involves two of the witnesses in this particular case. But we can't make a copy of it and send it to Mr. Sears' office without getting

the kiddy-porn orders from the Court concerning dealing with 1 2 the photographs. 3 THE COURT: I think I understand what you are 4 saying. 5 MR. AINLEY: Yeah. So we are going to have to 6 do that, as well, where we can duplicate that information. 7 THE COURT: It has been in the news rather recently about "sexting," and I presume that is the sort of 8 9 thing you may be referring to. 10 MR. AINLEY: Something like that. 11 THE COURT: All right. I am reading between 12 some lines there. Please feel comfortable. Stay seated, if 13 you wish. If you are more comfortable standing -- I 14 recognize some people are because of back problems and such, 15 but please feel free to remain seated, if you wish, 16 17 gentlemen. Mr. Hammond? 18 19 MR. HAMMOND: Thank you, your Honor. 20 Just so we are clear about this, the 21 matter that Mr. Ainley just raised does not involve our client in any way but involves people who may be witnesses, 22 and I assume that was clear to you. 23 That was clear to me. The trouble THE COURT: 24

is that this is a case involving media, and I recognize that

1 sometimes screaming headlines can misinterpret what is being 2 stated. So I think I understood what Mr. Ainley was saying. I appreciate your clarification so that this doesn't become 3 4 worse than -- in terms of response by people who are not 5 seeing what he is saying. 6 MR. AINLEY: Let me make the record, Judge. 7 This does not involve Mr. Democker in any way, shape, or 8 form, but it involves a minor who is involved in this case as 9 a witness and another possible witness. 10 THE COURT: Okay. I think I am as clear as 11 can be on that. 12 Your Honor, in terms of the -- I MR. HAMMOND: 13 think Mr. Ainley is right to address, at least first, the 14 question of document production and discovery. certainly the first thing on our minds today, along with a 15 16 couple of other things. And I think Mr. Ainley's summary is 17 certainly correct as far as it goes. 18 But just to give you a little bit more of 19 the background of where we stand -- I think we have counted 20 correctly. To date we have had produced about 5,000 pages of 21 documents and --22 THE COURT: 5,000, all Bates-stamped, I 23 assume? 24 MR. HAMMOND: Yes. I believe they are all 25 stamped.

And the most recent group of paper documents were produced as recently as last Friday, another 600 pages. So that process is certainly ongoing.

We do have -- I think now it would be accurate to say more than a hundred CDs, and 20 of those that we just received. I don't know whether the 66 that Mr. Ainley is --

MR. AINLEY: That is in addition.

MR. HAMMOND: So that would make it almost beyond my arithmetic imagination, but that would put it over 180 CDs. So we know that there has been a lot produced, but there is more yet to be produced. And we are concerned about it both in terms of the volume that has to be digested, but we are also, obviously, concerned about a couple of overriding things.

One, we have a gentleman here who is incarcerated who, as things stand now, doesn't reasonably foresee that he won't be, and we also are mindful of the importance of getting dates on your calendar that are both realistic, but we hope reasonably hard so that we all can do some planning.

So putting off -- I think I suggested last week -- putting off making some date decisions is not something that we favor. We would like to go ahead and start locking in some dates both for the completion of discovery

and motions, and hopefully at least something we can begin to rely on in terms of a prospective date to take this case to trial.

The thought that we have had, turning first to the question of discovery -- and understanding, Judge, that the case has been pending, now, for eight months. The homicide occurred, I think, more than ten months ago now. While we appreciate that a lot has been done, we believe that there ought to be an end point established for the completion of Rule 15 discovery. We have looked at the whole chain of events that need to happen in this case and in any capital case, and obviously, before we do all the interviews, this phase needs to be done.

So what we would like to propose is that there be an end point on the State's disclosures. We would like to have it -- I think we are well past what those dates ought to be, in any typical case, but if we could agree on something like 30 days from now to conclude all of the discovery, possibly with the exception of the aggravation and mitigation-related discovery that the State is obliged to give us. The rules say that that discovery should occur essentially 90 days after arraignment, 60 days for the notice, and 30 days beyond that. We are well past that.

But it occurred to us that if we could agree on a date of 30 days from now, either for all State

disclosures or 30 days for all substantive case disclosures and another 15 or 30 for the aggravation/mitigation disclosures, that would at least give us a fixed date. And under the rules, our case-related disclosures would follow those dates, 30 days for the underlying case-related discovery and 180 for the responding mitigation information. Dates like those would wind up putting us at the end of this year by the time that we are completed with discovery. We can certainly begin on the interview phase long before the end of this year, and we would want to do that.

THE COURT: I should hope.

MR. HAMMOND: Long, long before the end of this year.

But we would like, then -- if a program of that type makes sense to the Court -- we'd then like also to set a series of dates for the filing of motions in the case. In other capital cases, that -- actually, a couple of them, Mr. Sears and I have done together and others -- we have broken down the motion part of the case into several categories of motions.

We could establish a first date for all discovery-related motions that would be filed, obviously, some reasonable time after we've completed the State's discovery and our case -- what I call case-related discovery, sometime here early in the Fall, and then some other date for

the substantive motions, and a third date for all death-penalty-related motions. It would give us an opportunity to stage those things at times that would be amenable on the Court's calendar and give us time to prepare those as we go along. And we could talk about those dates today, or we could submit something to the Court in writing after today, as the Court wishes.

But the end point of all that, your

But the end point of all that, your

Honor, is that we would then like to talk about a trial date

at some time that I hope we could, as I said earlier,

reasonably lock in that might be in the range of a year or

maybe a little less than a year from now.

THE COURT: Either side have some idea of a number of trial days that we are currently looking at?

MR. AINLEY: No, your Honor.

THE COURT: Granting, of course, not all of the discovery is done as of this point, but any fair estimate of what we are looking at?

MR. HAMMOND: We've talked about that.

THE COURT: Just for the substantive part of it.

MR. HAMMOND: I think it is probably a guess, but I will share our guess with you. I think our guess is that a two-month trial -- we would be lucky if we were able to organize this in a way to have it be a two-month trial.

And that -- by the way, I've learned in the last couple of days that the Court's weekly calendar is such that the Court typically is only able to devote three days a week to trial. So I think those two months might be longer than two months.

THE COURT: I was going to have you define what the meaning of "is" is, and what "two months" means.

MR. HAMMOND: I think we're talking about -our guess was about -- the best we could imagine was about
30 trial days, so I guess that winds up being about ten weeks
on this Court's --

THE COURT: Yeah, I think I could accommodate some of those weeks as four days. I think I would need one law-and-motion day, probably, a week, but some of those I could try to accommodate and still carry on the rest of my calendar with having four-day weeks instead of three-day weeks. But I understand, just based on what we have been doing in here, what the likely length of trial is.

MR. HAMMOND: One other thought, your Honor, before we go on.

THE COURT: Please.

MR. HAMMOND: One variable in that, that I know we'll all have to deal with it at some point, is the process of jury selection. And at some point, we would want to propose to the Court some things that we think have worked in other cases, in terms of the use of questionnaires and how

those might be integrated into a process that might make this more efficient than it might otherwise be. But still, in a capital case, everybody has to understand it takes a little bit longer to select a jury.

THE COURT: I think everybody does understand.

MR. HAMMOND: So that is a variable that is on

THE COURT: All right.

our minds, as well.

So at this point, you are comfortable with my sending you back for a proposal, essentially, from each of you about a schedule for completing and preparing some joint sort of management plan that would put us all on the same sort of wavelength.

MR. HAMMOND: Well, I guess "comfortable" is not exactly the word.

We want to get a schedule in place with the Court's approval or one that's acceptable to the Court, as soon as we can get it. I don't know how much of this will -- if we don't disagree on it, I would just as soon go ahead and get the dates at least tentatively locked in today.

MR. AINLEY: Well, I am going to disagree, because the idea that the State could have all of the disclosure made in 30 days is unrealistic, because often, it's when you interview witnesses --

THE COURT: Even when it pertains to

substantive disclosure? 1 2 MR. AINLEY: No. I think that we can get -well --3 4 THE COURT: As distinguished from the 5 aggravating and mitigating phase elements of it. MR. AINLEY: Well, I don't know where -- I 6 7 didn't talk to Steve Page today about where he is on his report concerning all of the computer stuff, because he has 8 9 been spending all of his time copying stuff for the last 10 couple of weeks now rather than actually reviewing the 11 information. He is just copying stuff as fast as he can. The other problem, of course, that you 12 13 run into, is you have your witness and you discover three more documents that you didn't know about before the 14 15 interview. They pull something out of their briefcase and say, "Oh, by the way, did you guys know about this?" 16 THE COURT: Well, you get to that point, 17 obviously, in every case, and sometimes you don't have all of 18 19 the answers that you need to have. We are a good ten months 20 post event. MR. HAMMOND: And I believe, your Honor, that 21 the computers have been in the possession of the State for 22 that entire time. I think these were --23 24 THE COURT: Give or take. MR. HAMMOND: -- a day or two. 25

1 seized about ten months ago. 2 MR. AINLEY: Some were. Some were seized 3 after that. MR. HAMMOND: Well, there certainly aren't any 4 that we know of that were seized more than about eight months 5 ago at the outside. 6 7 Tell me what you are thinking in THE COURT: 8 terms of having some discovery deadlines. If 30 days isn't 9 realistic, what do you think is more realistic? 10 MR. AINLEY: If I have to pick a date, Judge, I would say 90 days. 11 12 THE COURT: And if they are at 90, where do you think you are for your portion of the discovery, 13 14 Mr. Hammond? MR. HAMMOND: Well, I must say, your Honor, 15 16 90 days is a long time, given how long we have already come, 17 but --18 THE COURT: I guess my question, how much 19 after they do their discovery do you want for yours? 20 MR. HAMMOND: Whatever they do, I think we can 21 have our substantive case-related discovery done 30 days 22 after that date, whenever it is, and the sooner the better, 23 obviously, as far as we are concerned. 24 THE COURT: As you determine your 25 investigation and determine what they have, I think the

concern that I am hearing from Mr. Ainley -- and you may have a corresponding concern -- is what happens if you discover something later. What safety valve would you like me to have?

MR. HAMMOND: Well, I think it is not uncommon to have a provision in the order that would say for good cause shown, discovery after the cutoff or disclosure after the cutoff could be tolerated. And it might be that in the course of an interview we will find something or they will find something, but I would like the cutoffs to be close to being pretty rigorous, I quess is the word I would use.

THE COURT: Okay. And then in terms of cutoffs for motions, Mr. Ainley, there were some proposals for disclosure of mitigation and aggravation taking place after the substantive motion filing.

Any concerns or issues with regard to that? Where do you want me to put them?

Obviously, I am not going to do a motion cutoff before the conclusion of discovery, but what do you think about having some deadlines for substantive motions and the like.

MR. AINLEY: My first problem, Judge, is the word "substantive." Who is going to decide what is substantive and what isn't substantive?

THE COURT: Well, motions to suppress, for

example, are substantive.

MR. AINLEY: We are using the same term for disclosure, and you are going to set a deadline on substantive disclosure, and everything after that is going to be deemed by the defense as substantive, and there is going to be a cat fight over whether it is substantive or not substantive.

THE COURT: The answer is me, I suppose.

MR. AINLEY: Well, I understand that. But the rules say that the State has up until 20 days before trial to disclose evidence. So I don't see where there is a basis for limiting the State's disclosure when there is a rule that deals with the issue.

MR. HAMMOND: There is a rule that deals with the issue, and it's not 20 days before trial. The rule -- I think we all know what the rule says, but it's pretty clear that the discovery -- the disclosure of evidence intended in a whole series of categories to be used by the prosecution is to be 60 days after arraignment.

MR. AINLEY: If it exists at that point in time or if it is known to the State, but we have documents that are coming in on a daily basis that are being disclosed.

THE COURT: Well, I also think there is a good-faith requirement by both sides to conduct sufficient investigation to determine if such evidence exists or not.

Okay. I am going to set a deadline for discovery to disclose and conduct your investigations in such fashion as you can conduct some witness interviews of any major witnesses that you have left to do that you haven't already, and I presume that you have been doing some of that so far.

I am going to give you 60 days to get the discovery out for the State. I am going to give the defense an additional 30 days for additional discovery, under their obligations under Rule 15. And for good cause shown, I will allow additional discovery to take place in terms of disclosure.

I think that you need to set up some witness interviews, and perhaps if you need me to look over -- if you want me to participate in scheduling and making sure that witness interviews are conducted so that the case is proceeding along, I will set other interim pretrial conferences to do that.

In terms of motions, the rules do authorize me to set some deadlines on motion practice, as well, so we can get them heard in a timely fashion.

If there is no objection, I am going to, simply by virtue of the nature of the case from what I've heard so far, designate it as a complex case, if I haven't made that designation already.

Is there any objection to that?

MR. HAMMOND: I don't believe so, your Honor.

MR. AINLEY: No, sir.

THE COURT: So I will designate the case as a complex case, and the rules that apply pertain to that.

What are your thoughts in terms of witness interviews scheduling? Do you want me to set forth -- do you want me to have you organize it so that you set forth a schedule for conducting interviews and who is going to do them and who is going to be present for those?

MR. HAMMOND: I think we can do that. When we were preparing for today, I did not foresee that we would have problems on the interview front. If we do, of course, we will come back and see you. But I think counsel ought to be able to do that without the intervention of the Court.

THE COURT: I would think, also.

With regard to aggravation/mitigation materials, the State's already made some notice of intention, as required by the law, with regard to the penalty.

Defense has a mitigation specialist, as I understood it, that is working on this or not?

MR. HAMMOND: We have been in touch with a mitigation specialist, your Honor, but I think I should observe, at least for the record here, that there has not been a Notice of Intent since the recent arraignment.

As the Court will recall that there 1 was -- after the first remand, there was a new arraignment, 2 and we have not had a notice since then. 3 THE COURT: Is there a notice coming? 4 5 MR. AINLEY: Yes, sir. THE COURT: So the re-indictment hasn't 6 7 changed the State's attitude with regard to seeking the death 8 penalty? 9 MR. AINLEY: No, sir. 10 MR. HAMMOND: I take it it also may not have changed materially the aggravators identified. 11 12 It's exactly the same. MR. AINLEY: Correct. MR. HAMMOND: But I do think we need to have 13 14 that. I agree. You need to formalize 15 THE COURT: 16 that as required by the rules. 17 Are you seeking any additional orders 18 from the Court with regard to investigation, mitigation 19 specialist, and those sorts of things, yet? 20 MR. HAMMOND: Not yet, your Honor. 21 THE COURT: I recognize that that may come at 22 some point. 23 The rule speaks of the filing of those motions and those being triggered by certain events as the 24 25 basis for them, although I recognize that we went back to the

grand jury on this case and there was a re-indictment.

What are your thoughts about when you are going to get the Notice of Intent filed and Notice of Aggravating Factors filed, Mr. Ainley?

MR. AINLEY: End of this week.

THE COURT: And any additional disclosure pursuant to that that you gentlemen are going to be making that you conceive of now, or are you simply going to repeat what was already in the Court's file before?

MR. AINLEY: It will be the same, but I signed more disclosure earlier -- either earlier today or yesterday, Judge. We have more disclosure going out all the time.

THE COURT: What is realistic in terms of the discovery disclosure of aggravation/mitigation from your relative perspectives if I set the 60 days out for State's additional disclosure and 90 days out from today for additional defense disclosure?

MR. HAMMOND: Your Honor, as I read the rule,
I think the State's disclosure of information with respect to
its aggravators and the mitigation is supposed to be 30 days
after the notice. They have told us, I think, about four
aggravators. I don't believe that they have made any
production with respect to those four topics.

And I think it is very important to how this case proceeds. So from our standpoint, we would like to

have that disclosure as soon as reasonably possible.

THE COURT: So if we are triggering the Notice of Intent this week, 30 days subsequent to that would be the State's additional disclosure under Rule 15.1(i)3, I think is what the number is.

MR. HAMMOND: That's correct.

THE COURT: And then the defense motions pursuant to 15.9 would be within -- I think it is 60 days after that. All of this was originally triggered from the arraignment which, as we know, has replicated itself by virtue of sending the case back to the grand jury. But it's about then another 90 days after, isn't it? So we are still talking about along the lines of what you were speaking of in terms of the additional disclosure of mitigation and the State's rebuttal evidence.

Do you want me to go ahead and set those for the end of October for mitigation?

MR. HAMMOND: Well, the mitigation side of this, because of the investigation that needs to happen after we received the State's information, the rule calls for 180 days.

THE COURT: I recognize that.

MR. HAMMOND: And I understand our desire is to get this thing moved along. I think someday maybe could we agree to 120 from the disclosure, the date that their

1 disclosure is completed? That would accelerate that 2 180 days. 3 THE COURT: I need to look at the calendar. Their disclosures, they are talking about completing that, I 4 5 think by about mid-June, then, Mr. Ainley. 6 If you received that June 22nd or 7 thereabouts, and you are allowed to do the motion for mitigation specialist thereafter and to disclose mitigation 8 of witnesses within, essentially, 180 days of that, that is 9 10 going to put us into December. 11 Is that what you are looking for? 12 MR. HAMMOND: I think that would be 13 acceptable, your Honor. If we have it done by then, I still think we can then look for the rest of the pieces falling in 14 15 place for a trial date in the Spring. 16 THE COURT: All right. So State's additional disclosure, 17 Mr. Ainley, are you comfortable with June 22nd? Do you want 18 to make it June 30th, the end of June, as a way of having 19 some easy-to-remember numbers for the aggravating disclosure? 20 21 MR. AINLEY: Yes, sir. However, there is not 22 going to be a lot of information that is separate and apart 23 from the primary disclosure in this case. 24 That may be. THE COURT: MR. AINLEY: 25 Okay.

THE COURT: Then, essentially, it's -- 180 days from that would be the end of December. So I will set the end of June for the aggravation disclosure. The end of December for the mitigation defense disclosure of mitigation witnesses and experts for penalty hearings under Rule 15.2. State's rebuttal is typically within 60 days after that, which would put us the end of February, 2010 for that. And defendant's disclosure of rebuttal witnesses, typically -- for the penalty hearing is typically 60 days after that, which would put us the end of April. Is that the schedule that you are looking for? MR. HAMMOND: Approximately. As long as we could then anticipate that we would be moving promptly into a trial. THE COURT: All right. And do you want me to set a trial date at this point for the initiation of the trial, anyway? MR. HAMMOND: I think that is our preference. THE COURT: I think I need a 2010 calendar. MR. BUTNER: Judge. THE COURT: Mr. Butner. MR. BUTNER: Thank you. Judge, I'm hearing these dates and so

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

forth, and I understand that the defense -- and we want this case to be moving along, too. But at this point in time, we have disclosed, as Counsel states, over 5,000 pages of documents. We still have a whole bunch of stuff that we haven't even looked at yet. And I am worried about setting a trial date when we are still knee deep, at the least, in disclosure. I just don't think that that makes much sense from anybody's point of view.

I want the case to go along, too. Even with putting those dates out there, Judge, we are not going to interfere with your calendar once we get down the disclosure road and decide that, okay, we can set a trial date now, and it's probably going to be six months away.

THE COURT: I am not set, Mr. Butner,
Mr. Hammond, Mr. Sears, into anything past October currently
on anything that I am doing. So there is not a particular
need at this point to set a trial date, but within 90 days or
so, when we know a little bit better about where we are
going, then certainly can still set a trial date in the time
frame you are thinking of.

MR. BUTNER: And that's exactly my point,

Judge. I mean, why don't we wait until we kind of come to an
end of the discovery stage, so to speak.

THE COURT: Well, I need you to keep working on the case, and probably work harder on the case than you

have been doing, because I don't know that you've been -- and I will grant that we have had hearings that have -- you know, Simpson hearings and such, where people have testified, and there is some knowledge on your part, and you have had investigators out assisting you and continuing discovery being made. But there are witnesses that need to be interviewed and other motions that need to be made in connection with the case and moving it along.

So I can set another pretrial and have you all set forth for me who you are going to interview and over what span of time and how many are going to get done by the time we meet the next time. But I think I need to have -- I mean, I don't need to babysit anyone, especially with experienced practitioners like yourselves. But we need to go forward in a way that is actually preparing the case for a trial, or if there is going to be some settlement conference or attempted resolution of the case in front of a settlement judge other than myself or, less likely, in front of myself, I think you need to start thinking about those things also.

Mr. Sears.

Judge, I wanted to welcome MR. SEARS: Mr. Butner to the show here.

MR. BUTNER: Thank you, Mr. Sears.

There are a couple of things I MR. SEARS:

21

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

22

23

24

wanted to point out that I think maybe because I practice in 1 2 this community I have more direct information about it and concern, and that has to do with the Court's own trial 3 schedule, and I am not sure -- I am glad somebody can laugh 4 5 in the room. It's either laugh or cry, 6 THE COURT: 7 Mr. Sears. 8 That would be a rueful laugh, I MR. SEARS: 9 suppose. 10 It has to do with at any one point in 11 time what the lead time would be to get ten weeks or more of 12 the Court's uninterrupted time with some special four-day weeks thrown in there. So my concern -- I feel confident 13 14 that we can sit here today, and if we can find a 2010 calendar be pretty comfortable that you have that amount of 15 16 time in May.

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

But my concern is if we go into September, October, November, and still haven't set a trial date and we do that, I don't know how far out in advance -- I don't sit here frequently enough to know when you are setting trials now, because it seems like it's always --

THE COURT: Now I am into October.

MR. SEARS: Well, that is five months, so if we were in -- I just have a concern that -- because the other thing that we haven't yet talked about, yet, are blocks of

time after the motions are filed and before the trial for the evidentiary hearings that we think are going to be attached to a lot of these motions. And I know from experience in this case and experience in lots of lots of cases in this court, that that is more difficult.

THE COURT: I don't have lots of time.

MR. SEARS: So today if we started picking time, for example, if we could work backwards, we could set a trial date in May of 2010, with all the other dates that you have in between for the aggravation/mitigation disclosure, and then look out past October, knowing that you booked yourself full then, and, say, maybe find some dates in November before they run away, full days for evidentiary hearings so that we are not in the unfortunate situation of doing a four-day hearing over seven or eight weeks. In this case, I just don't think that serves the Court well or anybody else well.

THE COURT: I agree with you.

MR. SEARS: So if we could pick a couple of weeks in, say, November or -- end of November or early December, now that we know that you might have a blank slate, and designate those days for evidentiary hearings. I think that would be good.

And in order to do that, having a trial date, at least a bookmark trial date of May 1, makes us feel

confident that everybody will focus. There is something about having the light at the end of the tunnel that helps everybody refine their view of what is happening. If we didn't have a trial date and we were just proceeding, our client sits in jail while this is pending, Judge. THE COURT: You may not have a trial on May 1st of 2010. It's a Saturday. At the current time, how many days are you looking for, for motion hearings in the time frame of November, December? MR. HAMMOND: I would think something in the nature of six days, which I quess on your calendar would be I don't know how you do those when they are two weeks. motions. I don't know how I am going to do THE COURT: a lot of this with the caseload that I have for even the less serious cases that are assigned to me. Do you folks have any plans in there for any time that Mr. Sears and Mr. Hammond and State's counsel are going to definitely be out of town because of Thanksgiving or other --MR. HAMMOND: No. THE COURT: -- family obligations? MR. SEARS: No. This is it. That is one of the benefits of MR. HAMMOND:

1

2

3

4

5

б

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

getting them established now, I think, is that they can take 1 2 precedence over other foolish decisions we can make later. 3 THE COURT: You guys are all old enough. Your 4 kids are grown, too, for the most part, except Mr. Ainley. 5 MR. BUTNER: Judge, are we talking about six days sometime in November or December? 6 7 THE COURT: Yes. 8 MR. BUTNER: I don't have anything then, and 9 it sounds like a really good idea and good time frame to do it. 10 11 THE COURT: I am not sure I am going to give 12 you six days right now. I think I am probably going to be 13 cheaper than that for you. I apologize. I probably will 14 just give you four, at this point. 15 And to the extent that we need more time, 16 I think I can still figure that to within a couple of months. 17 Let me know. 18 Judge, if we are going to do MR. HAMMOND: 19 that, I wonder if we could at least tentatively set --20 THE COURT: I can do tentative, Mr. Hammond, but I am not sure about the firmness of what I am going to be 21 22 able to do, given the rest of the trials that I have. 23 MR. HAMMOND: What I wanted to suggest is that if we can't lock in six days now, let's lock in as many as we 24 25 can in November, and then I think we ought -- for reasons of

prudence, we ought to be scheduling another block as soon 2 after the first of the year as we can. 3 THE COURT: That might make more sense to me. 4 The problems with -- some of the problems with November are, 5 of course, the two holidays that are necessarily there --Thanksgiving and Veterans Day. 6 7 Do you want something -- and honestly, I don't have a calendar with regard to which day is 8 9 Thanksqiving. 10 MR. BUTNER: November 26, Judge. Thank you. So the weekend between 11 THE COURT: the Veterans Day and Thanksgiving, then, would have Tuesday 12 13 the 17th, Wednesday 18th, Thursday 19th, and Friday the 20th. I could probably just reserve those four days at this point. 14 15 MR. AINLEY: Those days work good for us, I 16 think. Those are fine with us. 17 MR. HAMMOND: THE COURT: So I will ask Martha to put those 18 19 on my calendar as Democker motions and I will try not to set 20 any other hearings in connection with that. 21 And then with regard to the -- January, I could give you a couple more days. How many do you think you 22 23 need at this point in January? 24 MR. SEARS: I think in terms of evidentiary

hearings, we are going to need at least two, but I think

1 there are going to be other motions that the Court is going 2 to be asked to -- because I think if we could block out four -- maybe two and two. 3 4 THE COURT: Again, we have a civil rights 5 holiday in the third week of -- third Monday of January, 6 which would be the 18th. So the 19th would be a 7 law-and-motion day. That would only leave three days remaining that week. 8 9 Do you want to go the week before or the 10 week after that? The last week of January would be the 26th, 11 27th, 28th, and 29th. MR. HAMMOND: I think the week before would be 12 preferable to us, if it is open. 13 THE COURT: Everything is open right now. 14 MR. HAMMOND: I think taking the earlier one 15 would be preferable to us. 16 So the 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th. 17 THE COURT: I will have Martha reserve those for the 18 19 time being, as well, for Democker motions. 20 And I will tell Judge Kiger and 21 Judge Brutinel I don't need any more cases. I am sure they will oblige me. 22 23 MR. BUTNER: That's what I am going to tell my boss too, Judge. 24 THE COURT: 25 Good.

All right. And then in terms of pointing at a trial date, we would be pointing at something in May. As I said, the first of May is a Saturday -- next year. Potentially, we could start a trial on the 4th or 5th, though, if you wanted to point in that direction for the time being. MR. HAMMOND: Mr. Sears says he would prefer Cinco de Mayo. MR. SEARS: President Obama said Cinco de Quatro. I didn't hear that. He comes from THE COURT: a different part of the country. MR. SEARS: Judge, if we could make that first week -- or the first couple of weeks, if there is any way to make those four-day weeks. Dealing with jury selection, in my experience, the matter of down time you have --THE COURT: Quatro de Mayo instead of the Cinco de Mayo. That's what I'll point to at the time being, but that's not etched in granite, for your peace of mind --MR. HAMMOND: Thank you, Judge. THE COURT: -- Mr. Butner. MR. BUTNER: Right.

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

THE COURT: But let's keep that in mind.

That's what I will tentatively set it for, and if we need to move it to some degree forward or back, we can have that capability.

At this point, I don't have anything scheduled that far out, so the closer I get to it, the tighter it's going to become, so we'll need to discuss that at future settings.

What do you think I need to set next in terms of -- do you want me to simply set the end of September as the cutoff for some of the motions? Do you want me to --

MR. HAMMOND: It does seem to me -- I mean, and let me --

THE COURT: Maybe I don't need to set any cutoffs per se. I need to just have you file the motions in a timely fashion and pointing toward having the hearings in the time frame that we set, and just simply have another pretrial conference where I would let you all talk amongst yourselves as a defense team, as a prosecution team, and then have some discussions with each other and give me a proposed case plan that would allow us to have some cutoff of motions in a timely fashion, have them heard so that we aren't 20 days before the trial.

I am going to have a cutoff of motions where we are not hearing a bunch of motions the week before

trial. I don't want to see that happen.

We are a long way off from where the trial date is set. If you have diligent efforts made toward getting the case to trial, I think that you can do that.

But I want a motion cutoff where I am not holding -- I guarantee you, I am going to have other trials that are going to have to be going the week before May 4th or 5th, and the likelihood is that I am not going to be able to have a lot of time devoted to having last-minute motions being heard. So I want to have some deadline for motions that is in advance of what the 20 days allowed by the rules might be.

MR. HAMMOND: And I think we have a common interest in that, your Honor.

One possibility might be on the motions that relate to disclosure and that might also relate to these evidentiary hearings we are having in November, if we backed up from the 17th of November, which is the first day of those hearings, so that there would be a reasonable period of time for motion response and reply, I think that puts us back into September for filing motions with respect to disclosure issues.

MR. BUTNER: Judge, if I might -- I was trying to do the math, so to speak, with the 30, 60 days and all of that stuff. And I got to tell you, too, I am on this case

now, and I have a family vacation in July that's a wedding that I have go to, and I am going to be gone about a week.

If we just do it in 30-day increments, so to speak, then we can do it at the end of each month. So if we're at the end of July, that's July 31st. That is the State's discovery cutoff. At the end of August, that is defense discovery cutoff. At the end of September, we've got the motion cutoff. And for filing purposes, responses followed thereafter, you know, and then we are arguing the motions --

THE COURT: If the motions are filed by September 30, that gives plenty of time for response and reply in order to have oral argument and evidentiary hearing set on the 17th of November.

MR. BUTNER: Exactly. So it kind of works out if we go that way. It makes sense to me, but that is just me.

MR. HAMMOND: So that winds up with the -- I still want to be sure that I understand where we are on the disclosure cutoff.

I think that your suggestion would put us at the end of July for disclosure.

MR. BUTNER: That's absolutely correct.

THE COURT: And then end of August for defense

disclosure?

1 MR. BUTNER: Exactly. That gives us a little 2 more than 60 days, I know. THE COURT: End of September for filing of the 3 motions, then. 4 5 MR. HAMMOND: I would urge that we have our 6 disclosure date. I think the Court said earlier 60 days. 7 That is -- we are now adding another two weeks onto it. MR. BUTNER: That's right. We sure are, 8 9 Judge. And the problem is that we've already disclosed 5,000 10 pages of documents. We've told the defense about 60 disks 11 that we know of that we haven't even gotten done copying yet, and I am really worried about it. 12 13 THE COURT: Have you received disclosure from the defense at all? 14 15 MR. AINLEY: Not a piece of paper. The triggering time for our 16 MR. SEARS: disclosure is when the State's completed its disclosure. 17 18 MR. BUTNER: We know that. 19 THE COURT: There is the ongoing obligation of 20 disclosure, Mr. Sears. And if the State has listed its 21 witnesses and provided you with 5,000 pages of discovery, I 22 don't think that you are triggered by that. I think that you 23 have an obligation to present your witnesses and disclosure

in a preliminary fashion with a continuing obligation to

disclose under Rule 15, just the same as they do.

24

1 MR. SEARS: I would certainly agree with the 2 Court. 3 I didn't think you didn't THE COURT: disagree. 4 If the 5,000 pages had been 5 MR. SEARS: disclosed in a timely fashion, but we are ten-and-a-half 6 7 months out from this event. We're eight months plus out --8 THE COURT: How many of the 5,000 were 9 disclosed in the first month or two? 10 MR. SEARS: Less than a thousand, the first time around. 11 THE COURT: A thousand were disclosed. 12 There's an obligation, it seems to me, for you to do your 13 disclosure and for them to continue with their disclosure 14 obligations, also. I don't want to get into an argument with 15 16 I recognize that there is a continuing obligation by both sides to do disclosure. 17 18 MR. SEARS: Here's the problem. The way in 19 which the State's disclosure has been constructed thus far is 20 a particular problem for us because almost all of what we need to even understand the basis for what the State is 21 22 saying about our client was, as Mr. Hammond pointed out, in

the possession of the State within the first few days after

the death of Carol Kennedy. But much of it, if not most of

it, is still in the process of being copied.

23

24

Mr. Ainley and Mr. Butner talked about computers that are being copied. These are the same computers they have had at least eight months, mostly ten months in this period of time. And it's all going to come to us in this big discovery dump, at this point. And this is not the kind of case, for example, like a D.U.I. or a burglary, where there is a discrete set of facts and you get information, and you know within a relatively short period of time what you are going to do in defense of it.

This case -- the travel of this case and the theory of the case has shifted and changed over a period of time, which compounds the problem caused by this -- what we think is a remarkable delay in getting the basic discovery. We've sent discovery letters the Court doesn't know about, that the State has responded to.

And the most recent response we got was that the State was still in the process of copying documents in this case. And we're really at a loss to understand why it has taken the State eight to ten months to copy documents that we think have been in their possession virtually all this period of time.

For example, we just received on Friday several hundred pages of journals that we have been asking for. These were journals seized within the first couple of days after Carol Kennedy died. These are her journals.

We've been asking for them. They arrived on Friday.

So in defense of our position, our discovery responsibility, it is not that we are delaying or we're trying to hide the ball in this case. This has really been a difficult challenge for us to understand even the basics about the State's case. They continue to investigate it in a way that we are not accustomed to.

In our experience, in homicide cases, the investigation happens, they come to a conclusion. There are some times when they pick up new leads and things like that, but the bulk of the investigation is done at or about the time the defendant is charged.

In this case, there are subpoenas in this disclosure for documents that I think they've known about, again, for eight or ten months, subpoenas dated within the last few weeks for documents, which I think are some of the things that Mr. Ainley is talking about, things that come in. It's a moving target. It's very, very difficult for us to get our arms around -- literally around discovery. But to understand where it's going, when it's going to end, and where they're going to look next and what they are going to do next. And it's very difficult for us.

We could give them a one-page or two-page proforma discovery document that says we're still looking and we're waiting for you to finish, and then we'll tell you in

more detail down the road. We didn't think that was really worth the effort. But the dates that the Court has set originally -- not the dates that Mr. Butner has proposed pushing back a bit, but the original dates to us, to be a way to get this case past the discovery stage, into the motion practice stage and teed up for a trial within the time period that the Court has now set.

But what we can't, I don't think, afford to do is push it back even a few weeks. It's not so much that, you know, we don't want Mr. Butner to go on vacation for a couple of weeks, but there's a point in which the longer the State takes to get its discovery done, the more we are backing up in response to it, and the shorter time periods we have to evaluate this and decide what it is that we are going to file in our list of motions that we file in September. I can just hear the complaining now. If we have all of the stuff and we're pressed for time and file a bunch of motions, we are going to hear from the State that we filed so many motions that they can't possibly respond to them in the 30 days that Mr. Butner suggests, and we can't possibly get them heard.

That is not the way we would want to do

it. We wished that the State had investigated this case

first, rather than charge first and then investigate it. But

we're stuck with the way the case has traveled and we're

doing our best to try and respond to it.

Our concern is the more that the State moves forward in investigating and delaying the discovery cutoff, the more pressed we are going to be in every respect; in our discovery obligation, in our motion practice, in the time set for hearing, if we want to get this case to trial a year from now. Suddenly, that year does not seem so far away, if we don't hold the State to some basic obligations.

Remembering that discovery date that we proposed, the cutoff was more than a year after this murder.

I just don't think that's an unreasonable period of time within which the State should be required to complete their basic investigation in this case.

I would urge the Court, has Mr. Hammond did, to just find a way to stick to these benchmark times. They seem to make sense. It seems to us to be more than enough time to get this work done so that we are not cut short as a result of the State taking more time than is necessary.

Thank you.

THE COURT: Who wants to --

MR. BUTNER: I want to. Judge, Mr. Sears and
I have worked on cases on opposite sides for a number of
years in this court. I think the Court knows that I am not a

foot-dragger on disclosure.

1.3

This case, just like practically any other homicide case that any of us have ever been involved with, kind of has its own pace, so to speak. We've got thousands of pages of discovery we've provided. I think we are going to end up providing thousands of pages more, quite frankly, from what I have seen, and I haven't been involved with this case very long.

I don't think that it is much to ask that we take a look at the schedule that we are trying to set out and make a reasonable attempt to do this so that nobody's feet are being held to the fire, here. We don't ever end up holding the defense's feet to the fire either, quite frankly, because we all know what happens when you do that. We end up coming back and doing it all over again, and nobody wants to do that.

The State's been diligent, and we are going to be diligent, and we are going to get the discovery done as promptly as possible. I simply would suggest that it makes sense to put the discovery cutoff at the end of July.

And I've expressed my own little personal problem. I realize that it probably shouldn't even weigh in on this, but nevertheless, I put it out there.

I think it makes sense, and if the defense needs a little more time for discovery, we are not

going to be whining about that either, Judge. But with the evidentiary hearings set schedule, I think that is a reasonable request of the Court -- at the end of each of those months and, you know, for good cause, of course, we can get extensions.

THE COURT: What are you talking about that still needs to be done to have the State complete its discovery disclosure?

MR. AINLEY: Well, Judge, let me just correct something that Mr. Sears has said. He talked about the journal pages --

THE COURT: As long as you answer my question when you're done.

MR. AINLEY: All right. He just mentioned the journal pages. Photographs of each one of those journal pages were disclosed in November of 2008. In March of 2009, defense counsel sent a letter saying, well, you sent us the photographs, but now send us a copy of each page. So we sent them copies of the pages for the request that was made March of 2009, because they apparently didn't like the photographs of the pages that we sent them in November of 2008.

So we keep getting requests from them to duplicate things that we've already sent to them. Our responses routinely are "That was sent to you already on this date," so we are getting redundant requests, and they don't

like the format of a particular item and want it changed in some way.

How much more? I don't know. I approved a stack of documents this thick yesterday for disclosure to the defense.

THE COURT: What is your thought about what remains to be done in terms of the investigation that needs to be disclosed before whatever date is set for a cutoff, for any kind of cutoff in any semblance of the meaning of that word?

MR. AINLEY: I can tell you that there are things that I am still trying to get. Is that what you want to hear?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. AINLEY: I want to get Mr. Fruge's file concerning the divorce. The State had filed a request for that or discussed it with the Court earlier. Mr. Sears took it upon himself to -- or as a friend of the Court -- to file an objection stating that privilege still pertained, but that completely overlooks Benton v. Superior Court, which says the State can override privilege and get those sorts of documents.

I have a request in to Amazon.com concerning some books ordered by Mr. Democker. Got an objection from the attorney for Amazon.com, saying that they

won't comply with our subpoena because they are invoking

Mr. Democker's First Amendment rights on his behalf. I don't

know how they get that, but that was the response.

THE COURT: In terms of the items that are in the State's possession now, are you anticipating additional computer information that's --

MR. AINLEY: I talked to Steve Page earlier today, Judge. He told me that he thought that he could have that stuff by the end of next week. There is one problem.

There is -- well, there's a couple of different problems.

There is the one I raised earlier about some photographs and movies that we need to get court orders concerning.

They requested a download of a BlackBerry. We don't have the password for the BlackBerry. We can't download it without the valid password that would have to be supplied by Mr. Democker. That is the problem.

There are electronic devices that have no way of being downloaded because there is no port on it that allows you to download it. So the only way that the defense is going to be able to look at it is to come and look at the actual physical item, or for us to shoot photographs of each screen and then send photographs. But then, of course, they won't like the photographs, and they'll want us to run it through a Xerox machine.

I think I will stick with where we 1 THE COURT: 2 were before in terms of the discovery and like the State to 3 reasonably conclude the discovery that it can, subject to the continuing obligation to do the additional disclosure -- to 4 5 produce your disclosure to the extent you can of what you 6 have in your possession by June 22nd. 7 And then I had indicated, I thought, a 8 deadline for the defense. I need you to get off the dime and 9 do some disclosure, even if it's going to be duplicated or 10 supplemented later, Mr. Sears, and I think the end of July would make sense for that. 11 12 MR. HAMMOND: That is fine. 13 MR. BUTNER: So the State's cutoff is 14 June 22nd, Judge? 15 THE COURT: Yes. But I recognize there is a 16 continuing obligation to disclose other materials and conduct 17 your investigation, and I am not going to be unreasonable 18 about doing it. But I need you to get done what you can so as to allow the defense to go ahead and do their disclosure 19 20 also. 21 Judge, you know that that is not MR. BUTNER: 22 60 days out. That's 40 days. I know that. I know. 23 THE COURT: 24 MR. BUTNER: Okay. 25 But as I say, I am not going to --

I think we need to get going on this stuff and to schedule witness interviews and the like.

So what I want you to do, Mr. Sears, is to go ahead with the witnesses that you anticipate calling now, as soon as possible, to provide that list to the State, the mutual schedules for -- to be exchanged for starting to conduct witness interviews so that we are progressing to be able to have you file substantive motions by the end of September.

I am going to let you do motions in limine after that, but I think that is probably what I ought to reserve for the January setting, if there is some additional motions in limine. But it seems to me that the preliminary motions, if there are suppression motions or identification motions or things of that nature, that is what we ought to point toward for the November time frame.

What else do you -- I would like from both sides a proposal of the conference memorandum and pretrial conference that we could address any other issues in how you are coming along in terms of interviews and the like, at some point, perhaps in beginning of July, so that I know that you are progressing on it. I would like some better feel for -- and maybe I ought not request that of you before the defense disclosure is due --

MR. BUTNER: Thank you.

THE COURT: -- but realistic appraisal of the trial date and where we have it proposed to be set currently, better idea of length of trial, identification of who the witnesses are, what dates you want for a final or interim schedule of management conferences, witness interviews schedule, any other production for discovery purposes that you think you are going to need to have your experts take a look at State's evidence, an identification of the motions that you anticipate I am going to need to hear in the November and January time frames, if there are any issues relating to experts, any particular special investigative needs that you have, mitigation expert needs, what you are proposing for settlement conference if you want one and in front of whom, cutoff for any plea negotiations, a date for that.

So those sorts of things, it will be in the minute entry -- I assume that Rachel is keeping up with me on that -- I would want that kind of an overall calendaring kind of schedule from you. I want you to meet and confer or call and confer, as the case might be, between both sides so that I have something that both sides can live with beyond what we already talked about today.

Does that make sense?

MR. HAMMOND: I think that is a great idea.

THE COURT: And I think I would want that

perhaps mid-August. We should have a better idea approximately then. So if you have any preferences, I am willing to listen, but maybe -- the 17th is a Monday. The 21st is a Friday, if you want to --

MR. HAMMOND: What's the Monday date, the 21st?

THE COURT: The 17th of August is a Monday. The 21st is a Friday. The 24th is a Monday.

MR. HAMMOND: The 21st, then, your Honor.

THE COURT: Friday the 21st, then, I would expect to receive from you some listing of these items that gives an additional schedule some more definition to what I can expect.

If you have some idea of potential motion in limine issues that I might need to address, if you would please address those in the schedule, also, and how much time we might need for each of those, whether an evidentiary hearing is going to be needed for any of them. So what I am generally thinking about is substantive -- more substantive motions in the November time frame; motions in limine, more in the January time frame, because you will have a better idea of what the legal issues might be and how the motions in limine -- how the evidentiary issues might affect the need for a motion in limine, so that we start hammering out how the trial is going to go.

I expect that we probably would have to distribute a jury questionnaire, if you intended to do that. Perhaps if you would address that in terms of a time frame. But we probably would want to have it distributed at least a couple of weeks, if not three weeks in advance of where the trial is and some parameters for it, how long, you know -- I think if you make it too long, you are going to get responses that are less thought out.

So you might want to address whether you think a jury questionnaire is appropriate and how many pages it ought to be and don't make the type so small in order to fit it in the page limits that us older people would have trouble reading. I guess that includes everybody here.

MR. BUTNER: From the point of view of the State, to make it clear, I prefer that we not do a jury questionnaire. I think that we end up duplicating our efforts, quite frankly, but we can talk about that further --

THE COURT: I have had some experience on both sides of that issue. I am not sure I disagree, but I am open-minded, in any particular case, about that. This one, obviously, has had more publicity than some cases have had. It may be less than others.

But that is always at least one concern for the jury questionnaire, is simple availability of the numbers of jurors that we are calling in. You are all

familiar with the limitation on seating capacity in the various divisions for distribution and selecting of jurors and that sort of thing. But it's always an issue -- pretrial publicity is always an issue, availability for a lengthy trial, those issues. So potentially, at least, it could be addressed in such a questionnaire.

THE COURT: I am not looking for a hearing time, necessarily, for that. I think I do need to set some hearing out from today so that I know that you are doing what you are supposed to, and I was talking about July. What I was looking for on the 21st of August was actually a docket that sets forth a schedule for these things.

MR. AINLEY: What time on the 21st?

So it is going to take some advance preparation before that and some conference between the two sides to try and hammer out whatever issues you have in dispute and see if you can resolve them, of course. And if you give me a majority report or minority report or defendant and defense report and prosecution report about what you would like to see in connection in which it's different, that's fine, too.

What I was thinking about was having something, I think, in July to see where we stand at that point.

MR. HAMMOND: Status conference?

1 THE COURT: Status conference. 2 If you want to have Mr. Democker here, he 3 is welcome. If you want to simply have the lawyers meet and confer with me, that is fine, too. 4 5 MR. SEARS: We would like Mr. Democker to be 6 present. 7 MR. HAMMOND: We would prefer to have him 8 present, and we think a date in July would be a good idea. 9 THE COURT: Mr. Butner, you said you are going 10 to be gone at some point in July. Do you want me to put it 11 someplace when you are going to be here? 12 MR. BUTNER: I would prefer that. 13 THE COURT: Tell me, then, when you are going 14 to be gone. 15 MR. BUTNER: I'm going to be gone the last part of the week of July, beginning July 7. So the 9th, 16 17 10th, 11th, and the 13th. 18 THE COURT: And so you would be back the 20th 19 and 21st? 20 MR. BUTNER: Yes, sir. 21 THE COURT: That would work best for me, 22 because I am gone on parts of the following week -- the last 23 week of July. 24 It would probably work best for me Tuesday, July 21st, if that is okay with defense counsel. 25

1 MR. HAMMOND: It is. 2 THE COURT: Okay. And be prepared, if you would, please, to tell me what interviews have been done 3 already and what are scheduled, if you can. I would like to 4 5 see some action toward that by both sides. 6 Tuesday, July 21st, 2009, 9:00 a.m. 7 for -- if that's okay. You are coming from Phoenix? MR. HAMMOND: That's fine. 8 9 THE COURT: -- for pretrial conference, 10 Mr. Democker to be present. 11 Anything else that you think I need to take up today, Mr. Ainley, Mr. Sears? 12 MR. SEARS: Your Honor, there is a matter of 13 some urgency involving some security issues, and I think they 14 would be addressed, if the Court was willing to do it, better 15 in chambers. I would like them on the record, and I would 16 like to talk about them in chambers, with counsel present, of 17 18 course. 19 THE COURT: Are you waiving Mr. Democker's presence? 20 MR. SEARS: Yes, your Honor. 21 So just I will see counsel in THE COURT: 22 chambers, please, with the court reporter and clerk. 23 (Whereupon, the following was held in chambers.) 24 THE COURT: Okay. You are going to stand up? 25

That's okay.

Record reflects absence of defendant, presence has been waived, presence of all counsel, court reporter, clerk.

MR. SEARS: Judge, this is just a brief matter, but it's a matter of continuing concern to us about Mr. Democker's appearance in the way in which he is brought over.

Apparently, unbeknownst to us but known to Mr. Democker, is they changed the shaving and grooming policy at the jail, again, and he's now only allowed to shave twice a week, so he has a three- or four-day stubble here.

We are going to have proceedings that I think are going to be covered by the media, and it's important to us and it's important at trial.

The other problem is, as I interpreted the Court's orders regarding Mr. Democker's appearance, one of the things we were trying to avoid was the "perp walk" from the van outside into the building and then through the building. Today Mr. Democker was dressed in civilian clothes at the jail. But when he came down, the van parked some distance away, and he was taken in shackles out of the van and walked under the stairs and then walked through the first floor to the elevator and then up the elevator and down the hall.

There is no -- other than the print journalist who is here, there is no photography going on, but I am concerned -- and I didn't want to do it because I am a big fan of these particular detention officers in your court, they have been extremely cooperative, and I didn't want to say or do anything in open court that would imply that they were somehow either ignoring your orders or doing something that was contrary to what the Court had ordered.

THE COURT: Or necessarily tipping off
Miss Schultz and her outfit.

MR. SEARS: There is also that. But I didn't think this was a matter -- it's just a matter of continuing concern, and I know you see these same D.O.s on a regular basis.

The other issues have to do with the use of the locking leg brace and the stun belt. Mr. Democker has gained a little weight from being in jail so long, and his clothes fit a little more closely, and I can see that stun belt. I had this exact issue years ago in this very courtroom with Judge Anderson when Judge Kiger was my second chair in the Aaron Holiday case, and Mr. Holiday, as the Court will remember, escaped from jail pretrial and --

THE COURT: I didn't, but now that you refresh my recollection --

MR. SEARS: -- with someone that you were

prosecuting. I don't remember which case it was, but at any rate, we actually had an evidentiary hearing. It's a funny story I'll tell off the record later, but -- about Judge Kiger in a knee brace.

minute?

But Judge Anderson's ruling was that there was sufficient security, that the locking brace was visible to the jury, and the stun belt was both visible and a significant impediment to a person's ability to concentrate and think in court. That's a matter for another day.

But these matters about the "perp walk" through the outside and the courthouse, particularly if he comes over in orange and dresses out here, which is what happens sometimes, this is a matter of media concern to me.

THE BAILIFF: Mr. Democker is free to go?

MR. SEARS: Could he be held for just a

THE COURT: Don't let him go then, Phil.

MR. SEARS: That is all, Judge. I just wanted to bring these matters up about his grooming and appearance and particularly the way in which he is being brought over to the court, because when the cameras come back in, I will have that concern. This might be a good time to remind the people responsible for his custody what we need to do here.

THE COURT: This sheriff's office and this sheriff and, as you say, these particular detention officers

are very good about their concerns, and I will seek some additional cooperation from them to try to minimize the issues that you are talking about.

But you recognize, as do I, there is no tunnel into this building that we could use that goes from the jail here and it's a fact that he is in custody. The hovering detention officers are no surprise to the media and anybody that has been paying attention to the case in the media. Both supporters and detractors of Mr. Democker are aware, based on what you read in the media, of his custody status.

What we are primarily trying to do is make sure that the jury that tries the case is able to be fair and impartial and hopefully to not have any need for change of venue, although that is an issue that you may address, obviously, later. But I will see if I can have a word with them. In terms of the photography in the courtroom, I already entered some rulings with regard to that. Nobody came today, which is a good thing, in my opinion.

MR. SEARS: I know how we could make that permanent. Just a suggestion, but I will save it for later.

MR. BUTNER: There is that First Amendment

thing.

THE COURT: Get the Amazon lawyers to come in

1 here. 2 MR. BUTNER: We are going to call them down on 3 you. 4 I am so glad you are on this case, MR. SEARS: 5 Joe. 6 So, yeah, I think I can have a THE COURT: 7 word with the people --8 MR. SEARS: Thank you very much, Judge. 9 THE COURT: Hopefully, they can park a little 10 bit closer and try to minimize it, but it's not going to 11 eliminate it entirely, as Judge Hinson may be familiar with. 12 MR. SEARS: Sometimes they can back the van in 13 and take him up, and they can actually bring him up the 14 stairs. 15 THE COURT: And sometimes they do. I have a 16 good relationship with them. I don't want to kill my 17 relationship with them by -- in any individual case. 18 MR. SEARS: Would you tell them this was all 19 your idea? 20 THE COURT: They have always tried to 21 cooperate with the courts, and I am glad that we don't have 22 the situation that Mr. Hammond has down in his county. 23 It is my county, after all. MR. HAMMOND: THE COURT: So I will see if I can put in a 24 25 word with them. They try to help.

1	MR. SEARS: Thank you.
2	MR. HAMMOND: Thank you, your Honor.
3	(Whereupon, these proceedings were concluded.)
4	***000***
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	
25	

## <u>C E R T I F I C A T E</u>

I, ROXANNE E. TARN, CR, a Certified Reporter in the State of Arizona, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages 1 - 58 constitute a full, true, and accurate transcript of the proceedings had in the foregoing matter, all done to the best of my skill and ability.

SIGNED and dated this 8th day of June, 2009.

